Riotous Conspiracy at Roby.

We Continue for Two Weeks

To give \$1.50 on every Ten Dollar sale. Good in all departments of our store-Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishings and hats.

Holiday Goods a Special Feature.

Gloves, Shirts, Neckwear of all descriptions, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars, etc.

Mackintoshes and Umbrellas.

Our Umbrellas have the latest styled handles; from 75c up to the finest

Here is a copy of our order, good at any grocery or meat market in this city:

The bearer of this order is entitled to \$1.50 in groceries or meats. All orders will be promptly paid in cash on presentation at the ORIGINAL EAGLE CO., Nos. 5 and 7, West Washington St.

If you don't want this gift give it to a poor neighbor, or to any charity organization. Good at any grocery or meat market in Indianapolis.

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THE TRIP TO TAKE!

The Big Four offers more routes through gateways of Chicago, Peoria St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati than any other line. One-Way and Round-Trip Excursion

tickets now on sale. Sleeping-car reservations secured through to destination free of charge. Call on Big Four Agents: 1 East

Washington Street, 36 Jackson Place, Massachusetts Avenue and Union Sta H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

5 and 4

TRAINS BETWEEN INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI VIA

OF WHICH CARRY

PALACE PARLOR CARS, LEAVING INDIANAPOLIS-*3:40 a. m., *6:50 a. m., †10:50 a. m., *3:05 p. m. †6:30 p. m. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. City Ticket Offices—Corner Illinois street and Ken-

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

Monon Route. THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 30-Chicago Limited. Pullman vestibuled coaches, Parlor and Dining cars, daily, 12:01 p. m. Arrive Chicago, 6 p. m. No. 36-Chicago Night Express. Pullman vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily, 1:10 a. m. Arrive Chicago, 7:55 a. m. No. 10-Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 3:30 p. m.

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. to. 33-Vestibule, daily, 2:55 p. m. No. 35-Vestibule, daily, 7:25 a. m. No. 9-Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 10:30 a. m.

Pullman vestibule sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m. daily. Ticket Offices, 26 South Illinois street and Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

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We have special funds in bank to loan on strictly first-class city property. We can accept some good appli-cations; money to be furnished in January next. Interest the lowest

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The Indianapolis Warehouse Co WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Money advanced on consignments. Registerd recipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

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WAGON WHEAT 57c ACME MILLING COMPANY,

\$52 West Washington Street,

Fair; warmer.

In search of Christmas Givings, something in Fur is always very acceptable. Have just received a new invoice of Men's Fur Gloves, in Seal, Nutria, Beaver, Otter and Gennett. A full line of Fur Caps and Fur Sets. FURS FOR LADIES.

Winter Caps for Men, 25c to \$3.

Boys' Heavy Caps, 19e to \$2.50. The best for the least money, at

The Free Exhibition of the Great Painting closes Saturday night. You get a pair of "B. & B." Skates with every Boy's Suit or Overcoat

DREPARATORY to taking our annual inventory, we offer broken lines of seasonable goods at special prices, and invite an early inspection from the trade.

McKEE & CO., Wholesale Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, 136 & 138 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

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IN STOCK And MADE TO ORDER

ur Perfect Flat Opener pens out Perfectly FLAT eeps the Book in

Shape, and is the Strongest FLAT OPENER MADE

28, 30 and 32 West Maryland Street,

-Indianapolis, Ind.

Best Made: Ask your Grocer.

COMMANDER WHITING'S BRIDE.

A Naval Officer Weds a Wealthy Half Chinese and Half Hawaiian Beauty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 14.-When the steamer Oceanic sailed from Honolulu on Dec. 5 all fashionable society in that city was engaged in talking about the brilliant wedding of Commander Whiting, of the United States navy, and Miss Etta Afong, which was to take place that evening. The ceremony was to be performed in the Central Union Church, at 9 o'clock, and afterward a swell reception was to be held at the fine residence of the bride's mother. The couple expected to leave on the steamer Australia, which is due here Dec. 16. From San Francisco they will go to Kansas City to visit Mrs. Atwill, a sister of Whiting. Although the Afongs are half Chinese and half Hawaiian, the beauty and intelligence of the girls and the coin of the old Chinese head of the house gave them the entree to Honolulu's Four Hundred. For years the Afong house has been a favorite visiting place of American naval officers, and the family receptions were elegant, and invitations were eagerly sought by tourists and residents. The bride would never be taken for one having Chinese blood in her veins, as she is tall, slender, and a demi-brunette, with bine eyes. She is highly educated and a bright conversationalist. Last year her father went home to China, where he is said also to have a large famlly. He settled upon his Hawaiian wife the family residence in Honolulu and the villa at Wakiji, with other property worth about \$500,000. The remainder of his large fortune, estimated at over \$1,000,000, old Afong took with him in hard cash and letters of credit. He made most of his fortune out of opium, for the sale of which he long possessed a monopoly in Honolulu. It was to retain this monopoly that he gave Kalakaua on one occasion a bribe of \$60,000. The King pocketed the coin, but then gave the valuable monopoly to a favorite. After Kalakaua was forced to accept the new Constitution the Cabinet repaid Afong the money which he had given the King and charged the sum to Kalakaua's account.

MOTHER AND SONS IN JAIL.

Charged with Complicity in the Robbery of a Minneapolis Bank.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 14.-Mrs. Eleanore B. Floyd and her sons Lou and Frank have all been jointly indicted on a charge of complicity with Philip Scheig in robbing the Bank of Minneapolis of \$25,000. Mrs. Floyd was arrested to-day on a bench warrant while on a visit to her son at the county jail. Scheig was to have been sentenced this morning, but, owing to a press of other court business, no sentence has yet been pronounced. It is now believed that in some way the Floyds, mother and sons, became possessed of knowledge of Scheig's peculations about three years ago, and that since then they have used that knowledge to extort money from him. Scheig himself stated to-day that shortly before his flight be had called on Mrs. Floyd and given her \$350 for her trip to Paris. He had given her other money, he said, but could not give the exact amount. Scheig still refuses to tell how much money he took from the Bank of Minneapolis, and the officers of that institution maintain a studious silence in regard to the matter.

Amy Boucicault Secures a Divorce. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-Judge McAdam has given Amy Boucleault, known on the stage as Amy Busby, an absolute divorce from her husband, actor Aubrey Bouci-

Fine stock Clocks at Marcy's. Low prices.

TRIPLETS DRIVEN MAD.

All Went Crazy Together.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-One of the most remarkable freaks in the history of lunacy was made public to-day when triplet sisters, named Susan, Elizabeth and Lily Bassett, were found to have suddenly become insane together. Two of the women, Elizabeth, who lives at 325 East Twenty-third street, and Susan, of 739 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, are in Bellevue Hospital, while the third, who lives at 12 Wall street, Brooklyn, is confined at St. John's Hospital, that city. The case is the first on record at the hospital where triplets have been discovered to be crazy at the same

Susan, at a private interview with Dr. Wallace, said she feared that her sister to Elizabeth and found the sister's judg ment correct. Susan went with her strickexplain to Dr. Douglass, the physician in charge, the nature of her sister's ailment. came very excited and began to be incohe then, to the astonishment of nurses and athistory had better be taken also." third sister, who had been in St. John's Hospital several weeks for a supposed Dr. Wallace he discovered, to his astonishshe left St. John's Hospital, and the phyof the condition of her sisters.

insane, and stoutly denies that there is anything the matter with her own mental

A ROBBER'S CONFESSION.

Held Up a Month Ago.

men who robbed the Illinois Central train on Mayfield bridge, on Nov. 11, have been arrested, and a third is likely to be caught soon. They are William Brown, of Cairo, a man named Breckenridge, of Missouri, and William O'Brien, of O'Brien's Landing, Mo. The latter is still at large. Several days ago Brown came to this city and was met by Chief of Police Mahoney, to whom he confessed. He was placed under arrest. when searched a new twenty-dollar gold piece was found in his possession After this Brown became frightened, and told how O'Brien, Breckenridge and himself crossed the Mississippi river at Fort Jefferson, and thence going to Bardwell, they boarded the train, and, when it reached Mayfield bridge, compelled the engineer to The amount secured by the robbers was \$5,325.

Governor Cumback's New Book, sages in it which remind me of Emerson, and then again I stumble on a bit of delicate raillery which reminds me of Elia. Nobody will ever read those lectures without amusement and profit."

Freak of Lunacy in Maiden Sisters Who

Late Friday afternoon Susan and Elizabeth Bassett walked into Bellevue, and was hopelessly insane. Dr. Walker talked en sister to the insane ward, and began to She talked rationally at first, but finally berent. The doctor watched her closely, and tendants, said: "Why, this woman is a good deal crazier than her sister. I think her Susan did not seem surprised at the an nouncement. A friend, Mrs. Wood, of Brooklyn, was informed, and she told the nervous trouble. When she was taken to ment, that she, too, was a fit subject for an insane asylum. She was all right when sicians think the sudden development of insanity in her case was due to the news Woods says that the triplets were born in this city, of Irish parentage. They are thirty-five years old. A feature of the case is that each triplet thinks the others

How the Illinois Central Train Was CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 14.-Two of the three

Brained a Fellow-Convict.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 14.-At the penitentiary here this morning, as a score of convicts were cutting stovewood, a chip struck Horace Smith, who demanded of Isadore Sundely: "Who hit me?" Isadore said nothing. Smith, with ax drawn back, brought it down with full force, burying the blade in the negro's head, killing him instantly. Smith is serving a life sentence for killing his mistress.

Gen. Lew Wallace says: "There are pas-

THE LAW VINDICATED Martin Costello Found Guilty of cases are continued until next term.

Sentence of Two Years in the State Penitentiary and a Fine of Five Dol-

JUDGE LANGDON'S CHARGE

lars Fixed by the Jury.

Prize Fighting Defined Clearly and Plainly to the Jurors.

Other Cases Set for Next Term of Court and Motion for a New Trial Made in Behalf of Costello.

GOV. MATTHEWS GRATIFIED

The Decision a Great Victory for Law and Good Government,

And a Precedent That Other Courts Will Be Glad to Follow-Praise for Judge Gillette.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CROWN POINT, Ind., Dec. 14.-The fury in the case of the State of Indiana against Martin Costello, charged with riotous conspiracy, under the acts of 1889, returned a verdict at 9:25 o'clock to-night, finding the defendant guilty and assessing his punishment at two years in the State's prison and a fine of \$5.

When the court was called to order this morning the room was comfortably filled with spectators, who were present to hear the arguments of the counsel in the now cele' rated Roby trial. Many women were in attendance. All persons who had been summoned on the special venire of jurymen were ordered by the court to leave the room during the arguments of counsel and while the court was giving his instructions. Hon. Johannes Kopelke first spoke for the State, and handled most of the law points which were given to the jury. Attorney John B. Peterson argued the case for the defense, and was followed by Judge Olds for the State, who said that the result of this case was not so much whether the prisoner should go to State's prison for one year or for ten years, or whether he should be fined \$1 or \$1,000, but that it was whether the supremacy of the laws of the

State should be upheld or not. Next came Judge E. D. Crumpacker, who closed the argument for the defense. He spoke for over an hour, making a strong argument for the prisoner. During his argument he produced the gloves worn by Costello on the night of June 12. He asked the jurors if they thought any personal injuries could be inflicted with them. Mr. Crumpacker argued on the ground that the contest was given under the laws of this State; that the act of 1893 gave permission to give athletic exhibitions and contests of science and skill. The court then adjourned

until 1:30 o'clock. During the afternoon session the room was packed with friends of Hon. Charles F. Griffin, who was to make the closing argument for the State. Mr. Griffin is a native of Lake county, having been born and raised in Crown Point. He made a clear and pointed argument. After summing up the evidence he closed his remarks by saying that when this verdict was rendered it would be telegraphed to all the leading newspapers in this country, and he hoped that the blot now resting on the fair name of Lake county and the State of In-

diana would be wiped out. JUDGE LANGDON'S CHARGE. When Mr. Griffin had finished a recess for a few minutes was taken, after which Judge Langdon gave his instructions to the jury. Among other things he said: "The statute does not undertake to show what a prize fight is nor what a principal is in a prize fight. The meaning of these words is the one they have in ordinary language and in ordinary acceptation among the people. A fight with the fists between two persons by agreement for a prize, wager or reward is a prize fight. A principal means one who takes a chief part. A prize fight is just what the term applies; namely, a fight for a prize, and one who unites and combines together with two or more persons for the purpose of so engaging as such principal in such a prize fight in the night time, comes within the purview of the statute defining a rictous conspiracy, and is liable to punishment provided by such statute if facts constituting his crime, as ! have indicated, are proven against him. It is not required by the law that an unlawful act, if any, was done or performed in whole or in part. It is enough if the riotous conspiracy charged be proven. It is not at all required by the law that you should find that the unlawful acts charged should be done in secrecy or concealment; that the fight or affray charged should be carried on or performed in any secrecy or concealment whatever. The statute under which this indictment is found is Chapter 34 of the acts of 1889, page 5, Section 1, entitled, 'An act defining the crimes of riotous conspiracy and providing penalties for violation there-

"The court instructs you as a matter of law that so much of this statute as reads as follows: 'Or, for the purpose of doing any unlawful act while wearing white caps, masks or being otherwise disguised,' has nothing to do with this case, and you should not consider it at all; that the indictment does not by the statute have to contemplate or provide that the doing or performance of the unlawful act charged should be done while the defendant or any one else was wearing white caps, marks or being otherwise disguised,' has is wholly immaterial matter. If persons engage in a prize fight it will be unlawful, whether such persons engage as principals, wear gloves or not, or whether or not either are injured in such a manner as to cause blood to flow. The degree of brutality with which a prize fight is conducted is not material, nor is it material that there should be any brutality. If it has been fought with the fists, in pursuance to a previous agreement for a wager, prize or reward, it is a prize fight." The court entirely ignored the act of 1893, not even alluding to the matter.

The jury retired at 3:13 p. m., and, after remaining out six hours, returned the fol-"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty

as charged in the indictment and assess his punishment in the State's prison for the

term of two years and that he be fined in

"JOHN LYNCH, Foreman." Mr. Peterson, on behalf of the defendant, made a motion for a new trial, which will be heard next Monday. All the other Roby

THE GOVERNOR PLEASED.

He Says the Verdict Is a Victory for Law and Order. Governor Matthews was seen last night and informed of the conviction of Costello.

"I feel very much gratified to learn that the conviction has been reached, and yet I am not surprised, because in weighing the matter in the balance of common sense, it was apparent to all that the evidence was strong enough to convict. It is, I believe, the first conviction for prize fighting in the State, and marks the turning point in vigorous enforcement of the law hereafter in such cases. The first fear that I had was in the refusal of the court to admit in evidence on the part of the State the posters advertising the so-called glove contest. It was advertised as "a fight to the finish." and seemed to me to thoroughly expose the fraud and claim that these parties were giving exhibitions of science and skill under a stipulated salary, as was claimed by O'Malley and the managers of the Columbian Club. This conviction means more than the mere punishment of Costello and his fellows, because it establishes a precedent that other courts will gladly follow. It is a victory for the strong moral sentiment of the people of Indiana, that always will win when thoroughly aroused, and serves notice upon all such violaters of cur that Indiana

be trifled with. As such, I rejoice in this victory of law and good government, and believe that every good citizen of the State will so consider it. It is hardly proper for me to express fully the satisfaction I feel because it is my duty to aid in the execution of the law. Aside from what it is to the State, to me it is of great personal satisfaction because it in a large measure lifts from my shoula burden that has been resting heavily. Few can realize the annoyances and embarrassment surrounding this matter. fight upon Roby and its attendant evils, and it has required constant watching and care. If this conviction does not put an end to the attempts of this club to give their brutal exhibitions it does not necessarily mean that the State will abandon the course heretofore pursued. This triumph in the court is the biggest victory of all. Great credit is due to Judge Gillette for the firm and manly stand he has taken all through this Roby trouble. He has aided in every effort to bring these interlopers to justice."

THE RILEY MEMORIAL

Action of Greenfield Bar on the Death of Its Senior Member.

Capt. Reuben A. Riley's Old Associates Meet and Review His Long and Praiseworthy Career.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENFIELD, Ind., Dec. 14.-Last night, pursuant to call, the members of the Hancock County Bar Association met to do honor and pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Reuben A. Riley, who, for almost fifty years, was a practicing attorney at this bar, having come to Greenfield in 1844. The association called the Hon. David S. Gooding to the chair and selected Charles Downing, county clerk, as secetary. The memorial committee, Hon. William R. Hough, Hon. David S. Gooding and Hon. R. A. Black, through its chairman, William R. Hough, who was a law student under Mr. Riley thirty-five years ago, read the memorial, of which the following is a part: "From early manhood Captain Riley took great interest in politics, and very soon af-ter his location in this county he became one of the leaders of the Democratic party, of which he was then a member, and, in 1845, he was, by that party, elected as Representative of this county in the Legislature

of the State. In the year 1854 he was, by the same party, elected prosecuting attorney of the Indianapolis circuit, of which this county then constituted a part. "He continued to act with the Democratic party until the repeal of the compromise measure of 1820, popularly known as the Missouri compromise, when, together with other leading men of his party, including Gov. Oliver P. Morton, Gen. William Grose and Dr. Ritchey, he withdrew and aided in the organization of the Republican party in this State, with which he remained and co-operated until long after the close of the late war. He was in the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and contributed with all his might to that end, and after the nomination was

made he was upon the stump in the hottest of the fight almost continually until the day of the election.' His war record received honorable men-Captain Riley was an eloquent, magnetic advocate, and as such distinguished himself at the bar, on the platform as a lecturer and on the rostrum as a political orator. He was a fine conversationalist, a good story teller and a most genial and com-panionable associate. He was an omnivorous reader all his life, and was a man of varied and extensive culture. He was a noble, high-minded, hospitable and courteous gentleman. He was the senior member of this bar at the time of his decease, having been admitted thereto nearly fifty years ago; but neither age nor success rendered him arregant or patronizing in manner, and he was uniformly kind and considerate his treatment of the younger members of the profession and officers of the court, and none of these ever sought the counsel or assistance of Captain Riley without receiving a polite and willing response. He was an upright, conscientious man, an honorable lawyer and a chivalrous antagonist, a cleanhanded politician, a true soldier and a patriot of unquestioned loyalty. A noble character, worthy of emulation in all its lines of activity, has left us, and the vacancy thus made is large and sorrowfully felt. Honor to his memory." Speeches were then made by William R. Hough, Montgomery Marsh, George W. Duncan, E. W. Felt, Eph Marsh, R. A. Black and the president, David S. Gooding. The meeting lasted over two hours, and the speeches were the best ever made on a similar occasion in this county. The speakers spoke of the deceased's character and ability as a lawyer, a politician, an orator and as a man. Each and every one spoke of his high character, ability and aims in all the walks of life. His genial social qualities and chivalric manners had always rendered Mr. Riley popular with the members of the bar, and, indeed, with all with whom he came in contact.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Representatives of the Fort Wayne Electric-Light Company in Trouble.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 14.-Rumors have been flying thick and fast for the past few days of bribery in the City Council over the award of a contract for \$125,-000 for city electric lighting. These rumors were confirmed last night by the arrest of Reed M. Duvall, representing the Ozark and Fort Wayne electric light companies, for giving a bribe, and Councilman Wilburn for accepting the same. Duvall is charged with having given Wilburn sums of money on two different occasions. Both men were arraigned, pleaded not guilty and were released on bond to appear Saturday for trial. O. Wonder, the representative of the Fort Wayne Electric Company, who is also charged with giving Wilburn money for his influence, is out of the city, but will be arrested upon his return. The affair has caused a sen-

Singular Railway Accident. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 14.-There was

an accident to-day on the Burlington & Missouri railroad, east of New Castle, Wyo., in which the engine of a mixed train struck three cattle, throwing them against the side of a steep embankment. The shock did not affect the engine, but the cattle rolled down from the embankment under the smoker and day coach, which jumped the track. The coupling of the coach, which was the

rear car, broke. The smoker, filled with passengers, was dragged three quarters of a mile before the engineer could be apprised of the accident and the train stopped. A number of passengers were injured, but not seriously. Roadmaster Kein, who was on the train, suffered a dislocated shoulder.

SATOLLI SCORED AGAIN.

Bishop Cleveland Coxe Accuses the "Vice Pope" of Scheming with Jesuits.

BUFFALO. Dec. 14.-Bishop Cleveland Coxe, of the Episcopal Church, has written another open letter to Mgr. Satolli. In part, he says: "The society of Jesuits is not a church, but a conspiracy." As a specification of his general charge, Bishop Coxe points to the court of recent events in Buffalo, particularly Satolli's visit there and his open affiliation with that detestable element in the citizenship of the town that is headed by Lieutenant Governor Sheehan. The Bishop instances some of the outrages of the Sheehan party, and declares his belief that behind Sheehan has been operating secretly the malignant influence of Jesuits. "You and your retinue of dignitaries made common cause with this offender," the Bishop says to Satolli. "In Maryland and in this State, the farce of liberalism having been played out, you dropped your mask and openly made war on our public schools and grasped at the sacred fund on which they depend, to be employed in Jesuit schools under an alien priesthood, for the propagation of Sheehanized ideas of our constitutional rights and safeguards. "I close this letter," says the Bishop, "by quoting the words of Washington himself

as showing what he would think of you. Thus he has taught me and all his country-men: 'Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free peo-ple ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most harmful foes of the republican government.

CHALLENGED THE KAISER.

Arrival at New York of the Man Who Wanted to Fight a Duel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-Prof. Richard Goerdler, who has achieved considerable notoriety from his declared intention to challenge the Emperor of Germany to fight a duel, stepped ashore from the North German Lloyd steamship Havel to-day, and was taken by his wife to their temporary residence in this city. The Professor was exceedingly anxious to talk to newspaper men, but his wife would not permit it. Mrs. Goerdler said she had obtained the Professor's release from an insane asylum at Chemnitz, through the intercession of President Cleveland, and that she intends to take the matter into the courts and seek indemnity for her husband's incarceration. According to the Professor's story his trouble with the Emperor dates to 1862, when he was a lieutenant in the Prussian army. He was dismissed by Bismarck because he possessed the knowledge of a shipment of arms by the "Iron Chancellor" to the Southern Confederacy in America. The impression of the Professor has been that Bismarck followed him to this country and endeavored to ruin him here socially. His appeal to the Emperor being unanswered he threatened to challenge him unless Bismarck was punished. The Professor started from this country two years ago, declaring his intention to challenge the Emperor, was arrested on his arrival, examined, and declared to be insane, and since that time has been confined in an asylum.

VICTIM OF OVERSTUDY.

Suicide of Rev. Vernon M. Oliphant a His Father's New York Residence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-The Rev. Vernor M. Oliphant died to-day by his own hand in a room at the residence of his father, Rob-

ert M. Oliphant. The first information furnished to the police or public was at 8 o'clock this evening, when Robert Oliphant, jr., went to the Thirtieth-street police station and reported that his father had found his brother Vernon dead on a sofa in a third-story room shortly before 6 o'clock. The father, Robert M. Oliphant, who is the president of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, said his son had gone to his room after luncheon, which took place at 3 o'clock. He was visited by his little sister, Grace Oliphant, after this, but no one went to his room until dinner time. The father called him, but, receiving no answer, wen into the young man's room. Here he found his son half sitting, half recling on a sofa, with a bullet wound in his head. On the floor was a double-barreled rifle. The family had heard no shot, nor know of any reason for a suicide. Young Oliphant was a Princeton graduate, and had been ordained a Presbyterian clergyman six years ago. He had no charge. It is said the young man was mentally unbalanced from overstudy.

IVES WINS AGAIN.

For the Second Time Slosson Goes Down

Before the "Young Napoleon NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-There was only a fair sized crowd in the concert hall of Madison-square Garden to-night to see the fourth game in the 14-inch balk line billiard battle between Schaefer, Slosson and Ives. The moderate attendance was probably as much ascribable to the prevailing bad weather as the undeniable disappointment among billiard lovers over the comparatively poor showing thus far made by all the principals in the tournament. Their fatture o realize, or to come anywhere near realizing the general expectation that all records and averages would be broken, however unreasonable such expectations might have been, doubtless had much to do with the appreciable falling off in the night's attendance. The game was between Slosson and Ives. Mr. George Moulton acted as referee. Ives completed his 600 in the twen-

ty-first inning. Score: Ives-0, 18, 100, 30, 0, 0, 1, 20, 9, 2, 0, 12, 132, 1, 8, 6—600. Slosson—1, 37, 5, 79, 12, 3, 1, 53, 28, 0, 12, 14, 113, 1, 66—478. Ives's average, 28 12-21; Slosson's average, 22 16-21. High runs-Ives, 132, 103; Slosson

Slosson and Schaefer will play to-morrow

Mrs. King Asks \$25,000 Because Her Husband Perished in a Jail Fire.

NOYEL DAMAGE SUIT.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Dec. 14.-Mrs. Alice King, widow of the late D. T. King, has brought suit against the city of Lawrenceburg for \$25,000. On Jan. 3 Mr. King was arrested, on what charge is not stated. About 2 o'clock the following morning the city prison took fire and the prisoner perished in the flames. The plaintiff alleges that her husband offered to pay his fine before being locked up which was refused. The defense will set forth the plea that King upon being released from the prison once before threatened that if he was ever locked up again he would set fire to the place. The outcome of the suit is watched with interest.

M'KANE MUST GO TO JAIL.

The Political Boss and His "Pals" Given Thirty Days and Fined \$250.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 14.-The papers in the McKane case arrived at the courthouse this morning. The accused, John Y. McKane, justice of the peace; Richard V. B. Newton, Hailan Crandall, James Cropsey, Nicholas Johnson, are found guilty of contempt of court, and fined \$250 apiece and sentenced to thirty days in the Kings coun-

Exactly What Is Sought After. A safe, reliable, not repulsive remedy that can be taken without interfering with business or pleasure or disorganizing the

system. Such is in Simmons Liver Regu-

Voorhees Makes a Bid for the Presidential Nomination.

After Making Friends with Honest-Money Men, He Is Now Working to Secure the Support of Silverites.

HIS NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME

He Proposes to Coin Seigniorage and Purchase More Silver.

Denounced as a Superb Example of Demagogy by Democrats and Republicans Alike-Claypool's Plan.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-Senator Voorhees to-day introduced a bill, providing for the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the treasury at the rate of two millions monthly

and then the purchase of that amount of silver each month and its coinage. The bill was received with blushes by Democrats in the Senate and denunciation by the Republicans. The Democrats were ashamed of such palpable demagogy. It seemed almost incredible that it should come from the chairman of the Senate finance committee. The Republicans immediately denounced it as an imposition upon the intelligence of the voters in Indiana, and a direct bid for re-election. Senator Sherman said it would meet with the solid opposition of the Republicans in both branches of Congress, and he did not be-

lieve that it would please either the free coinage or silver repeal Democrats. Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, when asked by the Journal correspondent for his opinion of the bill said: "It is disgusting demagogy. Why, if a man were to do in my State what that bill proposes he would be locked up for theft for obtaining money under false pretenses. It proposes to sell collaterals held by the governmentto take what does not belong to it. The seigniorage in the treasury must be reserved as collateral security for our outstanding silver dollars; it is a part of that money. I cannot see how Mr. Voorhees can be tolerated by so intelligent a people

as Indiana possesses." Some of Senator Voorhees's friends are circulating the report that the bill is "an administration move." It does not rise to that dignity. The Journal correspondent is assured that the measure is not indersed by the administration, and was not even shown to the members of the finance committee before its introduction to-day; that it is simply a desperate effort on the part of the Senator to win votes in 1896. Senator Voorhees believes he may be a prestdential candidate three years hence. The bee is buzzing very loud in his bonnet, but his bill will meet with a still death. Tonight the bill is being denounced by both

silverites and their opponents. In regard to the inference in some quarters that the administration favored the bill Senator Voorhees this evening said: "My bill is not the result of one word of consultation; and I certainly do not claim to represent the administration in introducing it. I do desire, however, to help the

treasury out of its deficiency." THE CONDEMNED BILL The bill as introduced by the Indiana Sen-

ator. is as follows: "Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of America in Congress assembled, That the seignforage, or profit fund, which has resulted from the coinage of silver bullion, under the acts of Feb. 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890, or which will resuit from the coinage of such bullion shall be coined into silver dollars of standard weight and fineness, with full legaltender quality, at the rate of not less than

\$2,000,000 per month, and such dollars shall be covered into the treasury. "Sec. 2. When all the seigniorage or profit fund bullion, specified in the first section of this act, has been coined as therein directed t shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase each month silver bulion at the market value in quantities sufficlent to coin not less than \$2,000,000 each and every month, and is hereby directed to coin said bullion monthly as fast as purchased into standard silver dollars, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any

money in the treasury not otherwise appro-Sec. 3. When any paper notes, or certificates of whatsoever character, of denominations less than \$10, issued under the authority of the United States. except national bank notes or certificates, redeemable only in silver dollars, shall be received at the treasury, or any subtreasury, they shall not be reissued, but shall be assorted, counted and recorded, and immediately destroyed, in accordance with existing provisions of law, and as rapidly as said notes or certificates are destroyed they shall be replaced by an equal amount of like notes or certificates of denominations

not less than \$10. "Sec. 4. That hereafter no national bank note shall be issued of a less denomination than ten dollars, and all such national bank notes, when received at the treasury or any subtreasury, will be destroyed in accordance with law, and the national banking associations, whose notes are destroyed under the provisions of this section shall be respectively required to substitute notes of denominations not less than \$10 in lieu of those de-

"Sec. 5. That from and after the passage of this act the coinage of the two-and-onehalf-dollar gold piece and the five-dollar gold piece is hereby prohibited, and the coins named shall not be struck or issued by the mint of the United States; and such coins, when received at the treasury or subtreasury shall be withdrawn from circulation and recoined into eagles, in accordance

The last section provides for the international monetary conference to fix a ratio of coinage of gold and silver, and appropriates \$80,000 for the expenses of five commissioners to be appointed by the President. The anti-silver men do not like the feature of the bill providing for the coinage of the seigniorage, because, they say, that the coinage of this portion of the silver bullion would weaken the security of the notes outstanding against that bullion as an entirety. On the other hand the extreme silver men are not pleased with the bill as a whole, Senator Stewart, in speaking of it, to-day,

denounced it as a "sham and a fraud." MR. CLAYPOOL'S VIEWS.

Financial Legislation Suggestions from a Well-Known Indianian. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-Senator Turple to-day laid before the Senate a statement or memorial from the Hon. E. F. Claypool, of Indianapolis, on the subject of banks and banking at present, with suggestions as to the future. The paper covers several closely typewritten pages, and opens with a review of the history of banking in this country, treating especially the various panics and the causes which led up to them. Mr. Claypool says that depositors in national banks have lost but little tle. He amonishes Congress against experiments in financial affairs in the way of State bank regulations, etc., and says there should only be extended more safeguards. He believes that the repeal of the silver purchasing law was a wise start, and that it should be followed with actions in that direction, but not extensions or ex-